

150 Casualties in Retaliation

Israeli Planes Strike Camps, Towns in Southern Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)
responsibility for yesterday's schoolhouse raid at Maalot. This group is headed by Nayef Hawatmeh.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry said the jets struck four Palesti-

Danes Strike Against New Sales Taxes

COPENHAGEN, May 16 (AP).—Denmark was hit by a wave of strikes today as about 200,000 workers protested sales-tax increases approved by the Folketing (parliament) last night.

Within an hour of the Folketing's adoption of higher taxes on household durables, cars, cigarettes, beer and wine, typographers struck a number of daily newspapers including the major Copenhagen journals, preventing them from appearing today.

During the night, bakery and brewery workers joined the protest strikes and by midmorning about 15,000 shipyard and steel workers followed suit.

Demonstrations were arranged in Copenhagen and half a dozen other cities. Some of the strikers said they would not return to work until Monday.

The movement later spread to the railroads and forced cancellation of a large number of trains.

The sales-tax bills, designed to soak up about two billion kroner (\$345 million) of buying power this year, curb imports and slow the drain of currency reserves, were adopted by seven non-socialist parties ranging from the center to the extreme right and led by Premier Poul Hartling's Liberal minority government.

The alliance included the anti-tax, anti-bureaucracy Progress party of Mogens Glistrup, whose last-minute decision to back the bills swayed Mr. Hartling's resignation.

New or increased sales taxes made cigarettes, liquor, beer, cars, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and other household durables 5 to 25 percent more expensive. Danish cigarettes will now be among the most expensive in the world at \$1.55 a pack.

The government hopes the measures will curb imports, notably of cars, sufficiently to reduce the nation's trade deficit, which was expected to reach a record \$1.76 billion this year, by about \$172 million.

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tinian refugee camps and three border villages identified as Rachaya Foukhar, Khraibe and Mahrouneh.

At dusk, eight Israeli jets returned to hit one of the camps and a road in the Arkoub region near the border, the ministry announced.

Three of the refugee camps were near Sidon—Zin el-Helweh, El Ashbal and Nabatieh—with a combined population of 25,000 refugees registered with United Nations relief organizations and 40,000 more living on outskirts of the camps.

The fourth refugee camp, Marouneh, with a population of a few thousand Palestinians, is 15 miles southeast of Beirut.

The Sidon camps took the brunt of the attack, with bombs, rockets and machine-gun bullets hitting adjoining apartment buildings housing Lebanese laborers.

One three-story structure was razed by a bomb. All that remained was a crater. Two adjoining apartment blocks were left without walls and with crumbling roofs.

A doctor at the Sidon regional hospital said he had seen 11 dead and 39 wounded come into his emergency room and said "many other casualties were taken to another hospital."

The American University Hospital in Beirut started receiving casualties late in the day and issued an appeal for blood donors.

Air raid sirens sounded for the first time in Beirut and the international airport was closed. A government communiqué erroneously announced that a Palestinian camp near the airport was bombed, but later retracted this.

Palestinian guerrillas here said the raid on Sidon lasted 45 minutes, but the Defense Ministry said 20 minutes. A local el-Fatah leader said he saw 12 planes in the air at one time over this southern city.

The Israelis have frequently raided guerrilla concentrations in these areas during the last 12 days, reportedly killing 20 guerrillas.

Lebanon Plans Protest
BEIRUT, May 16 (Reuters).—Lebanon will lodge a complaint with the United Nations Security Council tomorrow against today's Israeli air raids on its territory.

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Victims of the Israeli air attack receive emergency aid in a hospital at Sidon in south Lebanon yesterday.

'Why Don't You Want Peace?'

Wounded Girl Tells of Day in Maalot School

Tomar Ben-Hamu is a 14-year-old girl who was among 85 Israeli students held hostage by three Arab terrorists in Maalot yesterday. She gave this account of her ordeal from her hospital bed.

By Tamar Ben-Hamu
as told to Marcus Eliason

NAHARIYA, Israel, May 16 (AP).—We were sleeping on the second floor of the school when we heard shouts at 4 o'clock. Three terrorists came in and began firing at the soldiers accompanying our group.

Speaking good Hebrew, one of them said:
"Sit down and we will not harm you."

He led us into a classroom and we were crying and shouting. We were so frightened.

Later, they separated us. The boys went upstairs and the girls down. The terrorists broke windows.

I guess I lost track of time. A girl soldier with us, Narkiss Mordechai, was called by the Arabs. They gave her a piece of paper with demands they were asking our government and sent her outside.

Explosives Prepared
The Arab who spoke Hebrew was fairly nice. He kept telling us to calm down. But there was another one who was quite brutal and threatened us. The Hebrew speaker told him to leave us alone.

Now and then the Arabs would shoot out the windows.

The Hebrew speaker shouted to the Israelis through a loud-speaker. We had a radio and we could hear everything happening outside.

Fahmy Warns
On Air Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
General Kurt Waldheim said he was "deeply shocked."

Mr. Waldheim today also condemned Israel's air strikes in Lebanon. "Once again we see the pattern of action and counteraction which for so many years has bedeviled all attempts to find a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and has cost the lives of countless innocent people," he said in a statement.

Sandro Pertini, the chairman of the Italian Chamber of Deputies said "Certain of interpreting the unanimous feeling of the chamber, I express most profound indignation over the horrible and inhuman crime perpetrated against unarmed and innocent victims."

The two French presidential candidates, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterrand, both condemned the attack.

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said "Australia condemns all acts of terrorism, especially those resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the injury of children."

26 Soviet Jews Held
MOSCOW, May 16 (NYT).—Twenty-six Soviet Jews were arrested today as they tried to march to the Lebanese Embassy to protest yesterday's massacre of schoolchildren in Maalot.

Meanwhile the press agency Tass, offering the first Soviet comment on the incident, reported that the "perfidious actions of the Israeli military" had led to the deaths of a number of schoolchildren and Palestinian guerrillas.

Then the Arabs prepared their explosives and put them on a table and told us:

"Don't be afraid," one said. "If Israel gives us the prisoners, you won't be harmed. But, if

they don't, we'll blow up the building."

We are all from a religious school in nearby Safed, and we took out a Bible and read psalms and we prayed to God and we

pleaded with the Arabs not to set off the explosives.

"I will lift mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," we prayed. You know Maalot means hills in English.

We also argued among ourselves whether Israel should give in.

"Everything Exploded"

One of the girls asked the Hebrew speaker: "I want to ask you something but don't get angry."

"Go ahead," he said.

"Why don't you want peace with us?"

"It's Israel which doesn't want peace."

"Not true, not true," we said. But he didn't want to argue.

Later—it must have been after 5 o'clock—the Hebrew speaker said: "I am going downstairs to set off the bomb."

Then everything exploded around us. The whole building shook like an earthquake.

Just before the bombs went off, they shot one of the boys in the leg and he fainted. I don't know who started shooting first. It was terrible. Blood and broken glass everywhere.

A bullet went through my back into my stomach. We were screaming. There was fire and smoke.

We started jumping out the windows. Our soldiers were below.

I jumped out a window crying: "Catch me, I'm dying."

A soldier caught me and the next thing I remember was this hospital.

You know, we had been on a three-day hike and the day before we had asked permission from the police to camp near the Lebanese border. They refused because they said there were terrorists at large. They sent us to Maalot to spend the night.

I think the terrorists they were speaking of were the same ones who attacked us.

I hadn't wanted to go on the hike. I don't think I will ever again.

Artilery Duels
TEL AVIV, May 16 (AP).—Syrian and Israeli forces continued their artillery duels on the Golan Heights front today as the war of attrition entered its 56th day.

A military spokesman said the Syrians had fired on Israeli positions in several sectors of the Israeli-held enclave. Fire was returned and there were no announced Israeli casualties.

Kissinger Assailed
BEIRUT, May 16 (Reuters).—The leader of the commando organization which carried out yesterday's Maalot operation in northern Israel today attacked Secretary Kissinger's peace mission as based on reactionary interests.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, told a press conference that Mr. Kissinger was carrying with him "solutions based on American, Israeli and Arab reactionary interests."

The weeping of the women mixed with the loud chants of the demonstrators and reached a crescendo as the 18 flag-draped coffins were brought in on five army trucks. Soldier-palbearers carried the plain wooden boxes

into a roped-off area and settled them gently into 18 fresh graves.

Other soldiers then began shoveling dirt into a desperate effort to complete the job before the police lost all control of the crowd.

A military censor read out the names of the dead children, but his voice was drowned out before he could finish the list. A traditional prayer for the dead—"Lord, Full of Mercy"—was hastily chanted and then the microphone was lost to the demonstrators.

"Kill the Arabs, kill the Arabs," a man shouted.

Punching and kicking the police, the demonstrators broke through and closed in around the official party, lunging at Mr. Alon.

The officials then were hustled out.

Long after the demonstrators were gone, large knots of relatives stood weeping and consoling each other around the graves. Slowly, they straggled away as the sun descended behind the Galilean hills to the west.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the thunderous roar of four Israeli jet fighters headed north toward Lebanon on a reprisal air strike.

Both men were severely jostled as they made their way to waiting cars, but cordons of bodyguards managed to keep them on their feet.

Then the demonstrators jammed around the President's car, pounding on the hood and trunk with the palms of their hands. Finally, the driver got the car into the clear and raced away, leaving the crowd behind.

The ceremony here was the largest of four funerals held simultaneously today in northern Israel for the victims of the Arab attack. The three others were quiet, somber ceremonies dominated by the grief of the immediate families.

Meanwhile, the military command announced the discovery of two more bodies at Maalot and the death of one of the wounded, the AP reported.

[This put the toll at 30 dead, including the Arab attackers, and about 87 wounded. Twenty-one of the dead and about 69 of the wounded were teenagers.]

[The death toll was the highest of any Arab terror strike in Israel's history. In the Lod Airport massacre of May 30, 1973, 39 persons, including two of the three Japanese attackers, died and 81 were wounded.]

Earlier today, a small but bitter crowd of townspeople staged a protest demonstration in Maalot.

Here in Safed, the mood of the several thousand people assembled at the cemetery on the outskirts was ugly.

Eighteen of the slain schoolchildren and most of the 87 wounded were students at the religious school here and lived either in Safed or nearby.

The crowd at the funeral included their families, classmates and friends. Their grief seemed to be mingled with a visible bitterness. They wanted the children back and they wanted revenge.

The weeping of the women mixed with the loud chants of the demonstrators and reached a crescendo as the 18 flag-draped coffins were brought in on five army trucks. Soldier-palbearers carried the plain wooden boxes

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Tax Breaks Not Restored During Appeal

Nonprofit Groups Lose Supreme Court Plea

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (NYT).—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to permit nonprofit groups whose tax exemptions have been revoked to continue to enjoy such privileges while their lawsuits against the Internal Revenue Service are being contested.

In two parallel cases, the high court held that federal tax authorities cannot be enjoined from enforcing unfavorable rulings against educational organizations even though their ability to raise funds is severely crippled during the several years required for a final court resolution.

Specifically, the justices denied such injunctions to Bob Jones University, a fundamentalist institution in Greenville, S.C., that lost its tax-exempt status in 1970 for refusing to admit blacks.

and to Protestants and other Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

The Americans United group was ruled ineligible to receive tax-deductible contributions and made liable for payment of federal unemployment taxes by a 1968 IRS finding that its employees were engaged in lobbying.

"Long and Expensive" Associate Justice Harry Blackmun dissented in the Americans United case, saying that the "overwhelming power of the In-

Strike at UN Food Unit

ROME, May 16 (UPI).—Employees of the Rome-based UN Food and Agriculture Organization began a three-day strike yesterday, demanding the right to negotiate employment terms, including job guarantees and pay scales similar to those in force in Italy.

ternal Revenue Service" can endanger the existence of philanthropic organizations and their beneficiaries "merely because the path to judicial review is so discouragingly long and expensive."

Justice Blackmun said he felt compelled to voice "a needed word of caution about governmental power where the means to challenge that power are unfavorable and unsatisfactory at best."

The decision in the Bob Jones University case was unanimous. Associate Justice William Douglas did not participate in either ruling.

Associate Justice Lewis Powell Jr., who wrote the opinions in both cases, observed that the federal statute prohibiting injunctions against the assessment or collection of taxes was designed to protect the government's revenue collection power "with a minimum of pre-enforcement judicial interference."

Precarious Position

"Although the congressional restriction to post-enforcement review may place an organization claiming tax-exempt status in a precarious financial position," Justice Powell wrote, "the problems presented do not rise to the level of constitutional infirmities, in light of the powerful governmental interests in protecting the administration of the tax system from premature judicial interference."

Americans United and Bob Jones University both will be able to challenge the IRS rulings in court actions, but yesterday's decision denies them temporary relief.

In another decision, the high court ruled, 7 to 2, that law enforcement officials could seize a yacht from its renters without notice to its owner or any hearing after marijuana had been discovered aboard.



BLOCKAGE—British soldiers prepare to move a truck blocking a Belfast road. The truck was left there by workers participating in a general strike throughout Ulster.

Disorders Spread in Ulster As Protestant Strike Goes On

BELFAST, May 16 (AP).—Mobs of youths roamed the streets of Belfast today as tension mounted over a strike by militant Protestants which hit Northern Ireland's industry, power supplies, transportation and trade.

A burst of rifle fire killed a young mother in the city's Catholic New Lodge Road area tonight, police said.

Earlier, police and troops had moved in to dismantle roadblocks, and at one stage, shots were fired at police as they removed a hijacked truck from Ormeau Bridge. No one was hurt.

It was the second day of the industrial tie-up by Protestants opposing government moves to establish closer relations with the mainly Catholic Irish Republic.

In the York Road of Belfast, 200 demonstrators formed a human barricade, bringing traffic to a halt. Gangs of youths, known as "the tartan gangs," harassed security forces, hijacked vehicles and threw stones.

Free-Lance Barricades

The Ulster Army Council, representing militant Protestants, announced it had launched moves to clear the city of barricades, which the council said were erected by "free-lance groups."

As the strike continued, power stations produced only 60 percent of normal supplies, causing four-hour power cuts in various parts of the province. The 10,000 workers at the huge Harland and Wolff shipyard failed to turn up, and the Short Brothers and Harland aviation factory was also closed by the strike.

Belfast bus service came to a halt, handicapping the city's schools in the middle of examinations. Food and drug stores

and other essential services allowed to open. But some affected dairies and butchers and aroused fears of food ages.

Hospitals Hampered

Hospitals used stand-by plans and performed only surgical operations. Traill normally and Belfast's air Aldergrove was operating.

The provincial executive which Catholics and Protestants share administrative posts stressed its determination to carry on despite the strike.

Basically, the demands Protestant Ulster Workers' oil, which called the strike for new elections in Northern Ireland and scrapping of Sunningdale agreement.

In the agreement, signed Sunningdale, 30 miles W. London, in December, representatives of the British government, the Irish Republic and certain Northern Ireland parties agreed to the principle of a Council of Ireland. The aim is aimed at bringing together sections of the together with a view to unification.

Niger Tells France To Withdraw Troops

NIAMMEY, Niger, May 15 (UPI).—The ruling Supreme Council, in a communique published here today, ordered the French to withdraw the 1,500 troops stationed in Niger "as soon as possible."

"The stationing of troops on the territory of our country is an infringement of its sovereignty," the communique said. The council, headed by Col. Seyni Kountché, was following a coup on May 14 which overthrew President Hamani.

A new kind of report: on 27 May, the International Herald Tribune will publish

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES: FRANCE

The who's who in commercial real estate in France; The agents, the developers, and their portfolios.

This special advertising feature is designed to introduce the most important names in French real estate to our business readers in all countries. As all major properties will be listed in details, the report shall serve as a useful directory for expansion in France. (Focus on Paris.)

Iran Imposes Death Penalty for Hoarding

By James F. Clarity

TEHRAN, May 16 (NYT).—Iran has established the death penalty and maximum prison terms of 15 years as punishments that may be imposed for hoarding consumer goods.

The anti-hoarding law was approved by the Majlis (parliament) Monday and may now be implemented by the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda.

Under the law, the government is authorized to compile lists of essential goods and to specify the penalties for hoarding them. The nation has been plagued by inflation and shortages partly

resulting from its vastly increasing oil revenues.

There was no immediate public or official reaction to the new law. In recent interviews, the shah has criticized what he calls "permissiveness" in Western societies and said that Iran would not imitate them.

According to Kayhan International, an English-language newspaper that publicizes the views of the government, the new law is intended for hoarders who undermine the national economy and security. Its provisions, the newspaper said, were "designed to keep prices down and insure abundant supplies of consumer goods in the market."

In addition to the death penalty, the law provides for

prison terms of 3 to 15 years for the hoarding of essential goods, and terms of 3 to 10 years for less serious economic offenses.

While inflation has been a problem here for the last two years, analysts believe it has been aggravated in recent months by the infusion of the new oil money, which is officially expected to quadruple national income within a year.

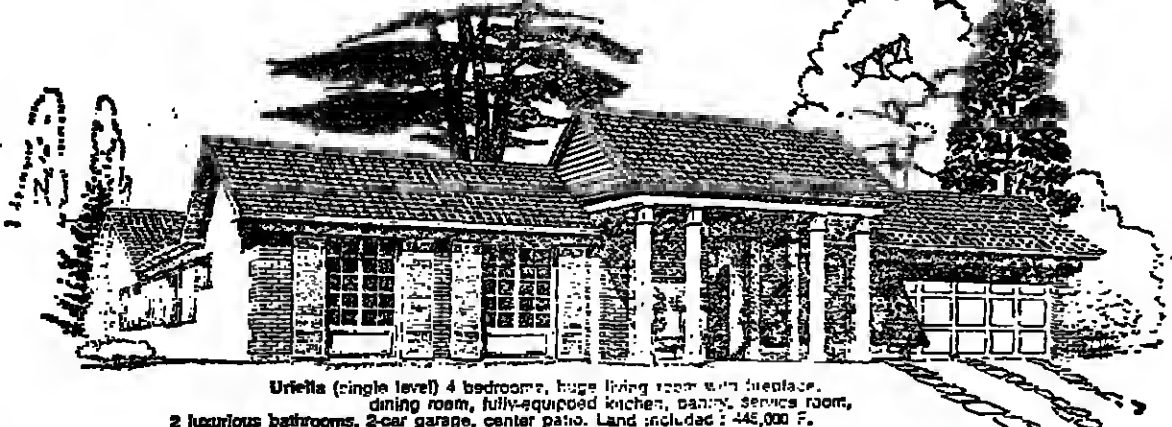
In March, Iran received its first payment from oil buyers—about \$1 billion—since oil prices were raised in December. A similar amount is expected to pour in each month. The Bank of Iran reported recently that the cost of living in urban areas rose by 13.4 percent in the last year.

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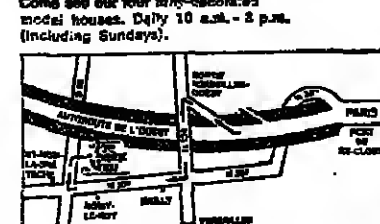


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Spinola Asks Top Rebels to Visit Lisbon

Safe Passage Vowed For Peace Meeting

LISBON, May 16 (AP)—President Antonio de Spínola today invited guerrilla leaders in Portugal to come to Lisbon for a meeting with the new government.

He promised them free movement in and out of the country, and a safe passage to the new left-center government, which would be in power when the new constitution is adopted.

Spínola said the new government would be a "democratic, pluralistic, and non-aligned" one, and would be "friendly to all who seek peace and justice."

He said the new government would be "friendly to all who seek peace and justice," and would be "friendly to all who seek peace and justice."

Riding on Air

Italian inventor Vittorio Sargato demonstrates in Milan his answer to air pollution and the energy crisis—a vehicle powered by a compressed-air engine, fed by rechargeable air cylinders.

The vehicle is quiet, smoke-free, will go 18 miles an hour, and has a range of 45 miles on 400 Hrc (about 65 cents) worth of air.



Mozambique Town Plunged Into Fear and Hate by War

By Henry Kamm

INHAMINGA, Mozambique (NYT)—Around this raw, one-story town, deep in the bush, at least 221 blacks are reported to have been rounded up and killed by Portuguese forces in the first four months of this year.

The last mass execution—of 22 men—took place as late as one day after the military coup that overthrew the Portuguese government on April 25, according to information transmitted by the two army chaplains of this area to religious authorities.

The first allegations of mass killings were made by Dutch missionaries, who closed their mission here in March and returned to the Netherlands. Their charges remain unsubstantiated but are accepted by Portuguese priests.

Vicar-General Jose de Sousa, the highest-ranking churchman in the diocese in the absence of a bishop, said that in March a woman stopped him and the Rev. A.P.J. Mariens, the head of the Dutch mission, and sobbed, "This morning they took my husband away on a truck to his death."

The Dutch priests said that the victims had been taken to the execution sites in the forests, around this town in trucks, lined up at the edge of pits and shot.

The information, according to reliable sources, reached the military chaplains from soldiers who took part in the executions. The chaplains, who could not be reached for confirmation, recently took their complaint to higher military authorities in Beira, the regional capital, 150 miles south of here.

An investigation was ordered by Gen. Basilio Machado, commander of Portuguese forces in Mozambique, after the Inhalinga district commander, Lt. Col. Rubi Marques, summoned to Beira, conceded that, in the heat of battle, noncombatant civilians had been killed in operations against the Mozambique Liberation Front guerrillas this year.

Col. Marques confirmed this in an interview on the grassy airstrip at the edge of town. A squad of soldiers in camouflage uniforms, their automatic rifles at the ready, ranged the airstrip during the conversation, scanning the lush for Frelimo (Liberation Front) guerrillas.

A security detail rushes to the airstrip every time a plane lands. Flares, which can be chartered at Beira, are the only safe way to come here.

"Inhalinga has been like an island since the beginning of the year," said Col. Marques, looking worn and edgy and hiding nervously at his lower lip. The first Frelimo attack in this area occurred on New Year's Eve and the town's nerves have become increasingly frayed since.

Five whites have been murdered, cars ambushed, trails derailed and fired upon, outlying farms burned and a state of siege and panic created in which acts of violence seem plausible. In this atmosphere, the whites of Inhalinga have changed their view of the blacks who live among and around them. They no longer regard them as mere primitives but as enemies.

Russians, Libyans Announce Plans To Improve Ties

MOSCOW, May 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Libya, long at odds over Middle East policy, agreed today to strengthen their ties and unite to a common struggle.

Tass news agency said.

Tass said that the agreement was reached at a meeting between Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

"A mutual commitment was expressed to further development of friendship and all-round cooperation... in the interests of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," Tass said.

The statement was the strongest expression of friendship between the two countries since the regime of Col. Moammar Qadhafi came to power in Libya in 1969.

Until recently Libya has been critical of Soviet policies in the Middle East and openly hostile to Soviet Marxism.

But relations have improved in recent months, with both countries finding common cause in their opposition to growing American influence in the Middle East and in opposition to the policies of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Poll Finds France Still Evenly Split Over Candidates

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—French voters remain equally divided between the two candidates in Sunday's presidential election runoff, the newspaper Le Figaro reported today.

But—regardless of young intonations—a sizable majority believes Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will be elected.

For the second time in two days, a major national polling institution reported that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his leftist opponent, Francois Mitterrand, each had the support of 50 percent of those intending to vote. A poll reported Wednesday by the mass circulation France-Sour also showed the candidates running at the same level.

Portuguese Colonies Independence Asked

YAOUNDE, Cameroun, May 16 (AP)—The Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity unanimously called yesterday for "total independence" of all Portuguese colonies in Africa.

It demanded immediate negotiations between Portuguese authorities and the national liberation movements and "energetically denounced any maneuvers aimed at creating puppet groups inspired by the enemy... in order to create confusion through the proliferation of political parties."

Soviet Tanker Sinks

TRAPANI, Sicily, May 16 (AP)—A Soviet oil tanker, identified as the Master Devidim, sank in the Sicilian Straits 24 miles north of Tunisia today after colliding in thick fog with a French ferryboat, the Alpilles, shipping sources here reported.

All 41 tanker crewmen were rescued by the ferry, which was going to Tunisia, according to radio reports.

Correction

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Bishop Pesto Kivengere, a prominent Protestant clergyman in Uganda, has been determined to be alive, rather than executed at the hands of stragglers from Idi Amin's agents, as reported erroneously in the Los Angeles Times (HT May 6). The HT regrets the error.

The African Enterprise, Inc., which sponsored the African evangelist's tour in California last fall, has learned that Bishop Kivengere was merely absent from his base in Uganda. Bishop Kivengere's death has been reported previously (and elsewhere), but he is not among the prominent Ugandans reportedly kidnapped and reportedly killed by Gen. Amin's agents since mid-1972.



ON THE MARCH—Protesters in New York City demonstrate against Portugal's colonial policies in Africa.

Maheu Testifies That Hughes Wanted Role as CIA 'Front'

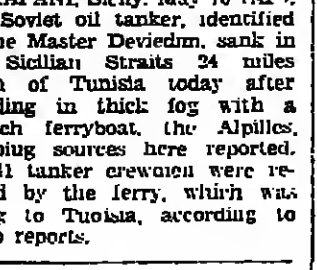
By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Billionaire Howard Hughes once suggested that he or his company could become a "front" for the Central Intelligence Agency, Robert Maheu told a federal court jury yesterday.

The purpose, according to Mr. Maheu, was to erect a sort of shield to protect Mr. Hughes from government regulatory or intelligence agencies. Mr. Maheu, who testified that he had done sensitive work for the CIA, said he would have nothing to do with Mr. Hughes's idea.

Mr. Maheu, deposed chief of Mr. Hughes's Nevada operations, said the subject came up in a telephone conversation he had with the eccentric recluse in late 1968 or early 1969.

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War Is the Evil

The way in which the Palestinian guerrillas make war is evil—evil in what is done to unarmed victims; evil in what it portends for all the peoples of the Middle East; evil, especially, in its bloody legacy to the Palestinian Arabs. The dead and maimed of Maalot compound the crime of Kiryat Shmona, and a long, bloody list of outrages stains the future of any Palestinian state before its outlines can even be glimpsed. For what kind of nation can be born of a movement whose heraldry shows a mangled child, couchant, gules, upon an oil drum, rampant, sable?

Maalot has aroused indignation and repugnance in a world inured to wanton savagery. Yet what may be missed in those countries that are outraged, or those who take covert or open delight in it, is that none of these emotions can do more than insure a continuance of killing. What is needed to be realized now, more than ever in the tragic history of the tragic lands involved in one way or another, with Maalot is that war is the evil that spawns such evil; that only when responsible governments make peace can irresponsible fanatics be combated and the just and reasonable aspirations of the peoples of the area have some hope of realization.

That the Arab nations have a special responsibility in the circumstances is obvious enough. Their encouragement, active or

passive, of the guerrillas blackens their own case before the world. But the Israelis, too, must realize—difficult as it may be to appreciate the fact when they have seen their maimed young brought screaming out of the school at Maalot—that their fate also is dependent upon a peace.

It need not, and will not, be a peace of surrender, by either side. But it is all too plain that neither victories on the battlefield nor retaliatory raids, such as yesterday's bombing and strafing in southern Lebanon, have brought security to Israel, just as terror and military onslaughts have not brought victory to the Arabs. Neither can recreate the Kingdom of David nor the Empire of the Sultans; each must find some way of living with the other.

The wild and brutal madness of three Arabs has been allowed to jeopardize the patient work that Mr. Kissinger has been shuttling between Tel Aviv and Damascus to complete—the sorting out of the prickly, contentious elements of national pride and military advantage that still obstruct a cease-fire on the Golan Heights. For only with a cessation of the fighting there can the real business of bringing peace to the Middle East begin, and only with such a peace can there be a real effort to bring an end to the affronts which such grim episodes as that at Maalot bring to the conscience and the sanity of humankind.

Nixon's Inadmissible Evidence

When President Nixon went over the heads of the members of the House Judiciary Committee and the House to make public his now-famous transcripts, he obviously wasn't counting on the sort of intense scrutiny by the public that has turned these turgid and sometimes inscrutable documents into best-selling paperbacks. But you would think he would have been aware, first, of the perils of providing transcripts that omitted and altered material present in those tapes which were in the hands of the special prosecutor and the House Judiciary Committee. And you would think he'd also have been aware that sloppy transcription of what he did intend to make available to the public at large presented similar perils to his position. Mr. Nixon's position, after all, is that the White House-edited and transcribed versions of the tapes qualify as suitable evidence for the Judiciary Committee's proceedings. Yet, as the new account today of the more reliable transcription of Mr. Nixon's Sept. 15, 1972, conversations demonstrates, those White House-edited best-selling transcripts can hardly be taken as reliable evidence at all.

We intend to return to the subject of the discrepancies between the more and less complete transcriptions of the Sept. 15, 1972, conversations. Today we would just explore the meaning of the two passages called to the attention of The Washington Post earlier in the week (Herald May 15) by a very keen transcript reader, John B. Northrup, of Huntington, N.Y. The White House has acknowledged that the passages, which actually appeared one right after the other in the transcripts, in fact represent two versions of the same fragmentary exchange of conversation between the President and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen on April 16, 1973.

Apparently the two versions are the result of successive efforts by White House secretaries to decipher this particular passage; the two versions were inadvertently run in sequence in the scramble to prepare the transcripts for publication in time to meet the deadline of the House Judiciary Committee's subpoena.

Now, the President has consistently argued that there were "ambiguities" in the tapes, and that people could interpret them in different ways. But we have always assumed that he was talking in terms of nuance and tone and meaning, whereas what these parallel versions tell us is something else—namely, that two different listeners, with no particular expertise in these matters, can actually hear the less audible or intelligible passages in different ways. And that is just the point: In the difficult business of transcribing recordings of conversations in which the participants are either unaware of, or unwilling to admit the existence of, hidden microphones, it comes down, in large measure, to a matter of expertise and to the quality of advanced technology that has been brought to bear in the transcription process. That is one reason (the Sept. 15 transcript is surely another) that it would be helpful to know in greater detail who did the transcribing at the White House and with what modern electronic techniques and devices at their disposal. So far, the White House hasn't really said. That is what was so important about Mr. Northrup's discovery. For it reveals rather conclusively that the White House transcripts are in some key respects almost certainly the work of amateurs—and that the President was incapable, with the resources available to him, of coming up with even an agreed upon version of those passages which purport to be audible and intelligible, not to mention those segments which he claims cannot be heard or understood at all.

The lesson is even clearer now than it was when the transcripts first appeared. It is that these documents, which the Judiciary Committee did not ask for or ask to have made public, are no substitute as reliable evidence for the tapes, which the committee is well equipped to submit to inspection and transcription by acknowledged experts using sophisticated electronic techniques. Only in this fashion can those who are charged by the Constitution with sitting in judgment of the President make a valid judgment about the reliability of the "evidence" submitted by the President.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

That Soviet Gas

President Nixon apparently wants to give his Russian hosts next month a firm commitment in the joint development of Siberian natural gas reserves, without having at the same time to assume specific responsibility for the controversial project before the U.S. Congress and public.

That is the assumption which led the Senate to bar the granting of Export-Import Bank credits unless these are based on formal presidential assurances that the long-pending Siberian venture would be in the "national interest." Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, the Pennsylvania Republican who pushed the measure, clearly has his doubts—which we share—that the national interest

is well served by exporting American investment capital for development of dubious foreign energy resources when the needs and opportunities for domestic investment in this field are so evident.

But the measure, now awaiting action in Senate-House conference, would not in itself make any value judgments about a project which has come to symbolize the administration policy of détente. All it does is to reimpose formal executive accountability of a kind which has been allowed to grow vague over the years. Under today's uneasy circumstances, Congress has a positive duty to pin down accountability for presidential actions in every way it can.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

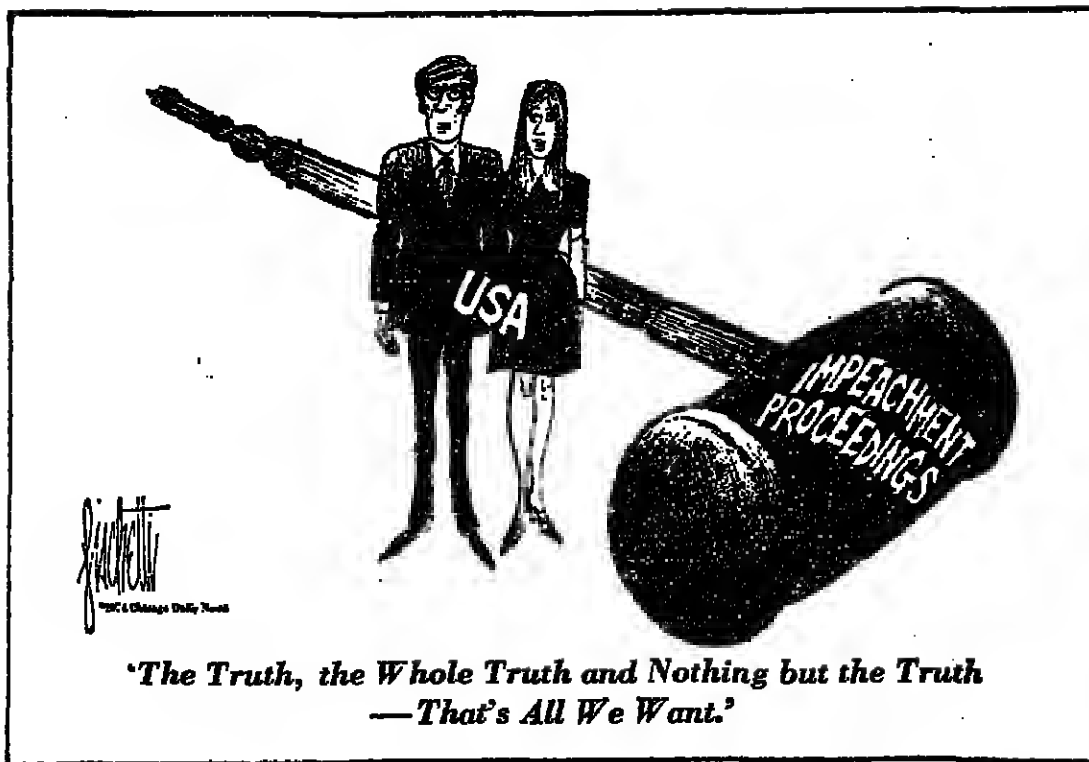
May 17, 1899

LONDON—Lord Francis Hope applied to the High Court yesterday for permission to sell a family heirloom, the famous, blue 44-1.2 carat Hope diamond. The rest of the family is against the sale but Lord Francis is the present life tenant and insists on the right to sell the gem. Mr. Farwell, QC, who represented Lord Francis, said that the stone was only of value to a gem collector and could never be used as an ornament for a lady of fashion. Nevertheless, its value would be hard to determine.

Fifty Years Ago

May 17, 1931

WORCESTER, MASS.—Dr. Robert F. Goddard of Clark University will send up his test rocket late this summer. "It is now being constructed but will not be ready before August," he said. "It is designed to ascend higher than any rocket has yet gone. It will be loaded with a series of explosive charges which will be ignited at predetermined intervals in the flight to produce the necessary 'kicks' of acceleration." The success of the experiment will certainly influence future research for moon flights.



*"The Truth, the Whole Truth and Nothing but the Truth
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Atlantic Alliance Views

Multinationals: Impact on U.S.

By Lane Kirkland

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO, the trade union center of the United States, has been calling attention for many years to the growing problems posed by the radical changes in international economic relationships of the past 25 years, particularly of the past dozen years. One of these changes has been the mushrooming spread of multinational corporations and banks, with worldwide operations and international transfers of finished goods, components, technology and funds.

Multinational companies operate globally—with plants, sales agencies and other facilities in as many as 40 or more countries. In addition, they have license, patent and joint-venture arrangements in various countries. They manipulate the location of their production and sales internationally, depending on such factors as taxes, labor costs and foreign exchange rates. They can juggle exports, imports, prices, dividends and currencies from one country to another, within the structure of the corporation and for the advantage of the corporation.

Most multinational companies are U.S.-based. But there are major English, French, Japanese, West German, Italian, etc., multinational firms. In addition, agencies of some of the Communist countries have been operating enterprises in other nations and also have developed joint ventures with multinational corporations, such as the Fiat venture in the Soviet Union.

Changed Trade

These developments have substantially changed the nature of world trade and international financial relations. However, theories of world trade are still rooted in the much different world of the 18th and 19th centuries and serve to confuse policy issues concerning the realities of the 1970s.

A substantial portion of what national governments report as imports and exports is actually intracorporate transactions among the subsidiaries, plants, sales agencies and similar divisions of the multinational firms. Another substantial portion of such reported imports and exports is between the multinational firm and other companies, in various countries, with which it has license, patent and joint-venture arrangements.

The spread of multinational corporations, particularly those based in the United States, has resulted in the internationalization of technology. One of the underlying reasons for the internationalization of American technology has been U.S. government encouragement of American companies to export technology.

The very existence of multinational firms and banks, with their ability to rapidly move large amounts of funds from one country and currency to another—aside from the possibility of deliberate speculation in currencies—is an ever present potential threat to relatively stable currency and exchange-rate relations among nations.

A decision that may be rational for a multinational firm may have adverse effects for workers or consumers or social progress in the multinational's home-base nation or in other nations. Or what may be a rational decision for the multinational company or bank may create severe difficulties in international monetary relationships. Yet there is no international law, regulation, supervision or accountability of multinational firms and banks.

The AFL-CIO has naturally focused its attention on the impact of U.S.-based multinationals on U.S. workers, the U.S. economy and society.

Sharply rising investments by U.S. firms in foreign operations have exported U.S. jobs, technology and production facilities. These investment outlays soared from \$3.8 billion in 1960 to an estimated \$18.3 billion in 1973. In a paper prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, Prof. Peggy B. Musgrave of Northeastern University stated that "sales of [U.S.] manufacturing subsidiaries abroad are now two to three times the level of U.S. exports of manufactured products." It should be recognized that the economic and political effects of maintaining a share of foreign

operations and various joint ventures. Moreover, the oil giants are also conglomerates—for example, they own large percentages of U.S. natural gas, coal and uranium reserves and pipelines, as well as ventures outside of the energy area.

Consumers Hit

The companies have passed on to consumers the staggering increases in royalties charged by the oil-producing nations—royalties which the multinational subsidiaries to the U.S. government. Moreover, they look advantage of these conditions to boost their prices sharply on their substantial U.S. production. The result has been huge price increases for American consumers, tremendous increases in oil company profits and lost revenues to the U.S. government.

As a result of the trend toward nationalization of crude oil production in many of the key oil-producing areas, the integrated multinational oil company plants are shifting the point of their major profit-making from crude oil to refining, shipping, distribution and retailing. Their success, in this shift, is indicated by the sharp increases in their cash flow during the period of the Arab bloc's reduction of crude oil output and embargo.

The adverse impacts of the deterioration of the U.S. position in international economic relations and the impacts of multinationals are much tougher and more direct on workers and on consumers, generally, than on capital or top-management officials. Capital is mobile. Investments can be moved out of an unprofitable business to other companies, industries and countries. Top-management officials are usually much more mobile than workers.

In contrast, workers have great stakes in their jobs and their communities—skills that are related to the job or industry, seniority and seniority-related benefits, investment in a home, a stake in the neighborhood schools and church. There are also significant adverse impacts on the collective bargaining strength of affected unions, on the wages and labor standards of workers in adversely affected industries.

In addition, as the energy crisis shows, there are adverse impacts on the price level, and on consumer buying power. Ideally, major parts of the solution to the growing problems posed by the multinationals probably are in the international arena, through international regulation of trade and investment. But there isn't even an international organization, at present, to regulate the operations of the multinationals. Moreover, there is no international law on the operations of multinationals, even for the protection of the multinationals, which have their own variety of problems. The needed international regulation of multinationals is still to be achieved.

Action Needed

However, workers cannot be expected to continue to sit by and await such needed international action. In the absence of international law, international regulation or even international machinery, affecting multinational firms and banks, nations have acted and will continue to act to regulate the operations of multinational firms. In the United States, it is the view of the AFL-CIO that U.S. government action is urgently needed for the regulation, accountability and proper taxation of U.S.-based multinational corporations and banks.

As we in the AFL-CIO see it, there is urgent need for an adequate U.S. trade and investment policy—for the orderly expansion of trade, including the prevention of growing adverse impacts on American workers and communities, for effective measures to regulate the operations of multinational companies; for curbs on runaway plant developments; for elimination of U.S. tax and other concessions that subsidize the foreign operations of U.S.-based multinationals; for fair and effective taxation of multinationals; for regulations and curbs on the export of American capital and technology.

Mr. Kirkland is secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

Executive Privilege

Viewing Nixon's Vow Of 'Nothing to Hide'

By Anthony Lewis

"The President has nothing to hide in this matter."

—President Nixon, television address, April 29, 1974

"The President feels he has given them [the committee] everything that he thinks they need."

—James St. Clair, May 8, 1974 (emphasis added)

BOSTON—The House Judiciary Committee, in its impeachment inquiry, has wisely refused to be distracted from the duty of hearing the evidence against President Nixon by a fight over his claims of executive privilege. But the issue is there, and it will not go away. That is the issue of a president's power in his own unreviewable discretion, to withhold from the other branches of government information bearing on criminal activities.

From the beginning of Watergate, access to the facts has been a crucial question. Nixon certainly saw it that way. A main theme running through the edited transcripts of his White House tapes—from the very first of Sept. 15, 1972, to the search for ways to avoid disclosure.

The various "scenarios" rehearsed by the President with Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Dean were designed to meet public pressure by giving some information "without breaking down our executive privilege," as Nixon put it on March 21, 1973. At the end of that day he asked with evident exasperation: "What has he done one disclosure that isn't going to blow something?"

Evasion

Over the last year the tactics of withholding and evasion have been employed successfully against Congress, the courts and Congress again. The tactics failed in each case in the past, and now they are approaching a new point of confrontation—and inevitable failure.

In the winter of 1973 the taped conversations focused on ways to thwart the Senate Watergate committee. On March 13, Nixon issued a statement claiming executive privilege in unprecedentedly sweeping terms: He said no White House staff member, past or present, would ever appear before the committee. He withdrew from that position under public pressure. On April 17 he said that all White House aides would appear when called. On May 22, he said "executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct" in the Watergate affair.

Nixon next tried to use executive privilege as a way of withholding tapes from the Watergate grand jury. When that course failed in the courts, he gambled on a coup: offering partial transcripts and firing Archibald Cox. The gamble failed in court. While the tapes would appear when called, Nixon was forced to give the grand jury some tapes. Those in turn went to the impeachment inquiry, and in an attempt to soften their impact Nixon published edited transcripts.

With publication of the trans-

Legal Talk

Underneath all the legal talk about power and privilege, this is a fundamental requirement of democracy: that a president be accountable. If we are not to have a four-year monarchy—the United States, predestined to account for their action above all when Congress invokes the ultimate remedy of impeachment.

That was understood from the beginning. In 1788, James Madison of North Carolina, who later became a Supreme Court justice, urged his state to ratify the Constitution. As one example of safeguards he said the president could be impeached if he "acted important intelligence" foreign affairs from the Senate.

It is open to the House Judiciary Committee now to make a President's noncooperation a count in a bill of impeachment. A wider approach, requiring some disclosure, might be made. Nixon's whole course of conduct since Watergate—the course of concealment and deception—an attempt to obstruct the law.

Letters

More on Affluence

Most Americans can take a lot of self-criticism and put up with the negative thinking, breast-beating platitudes normally espoused by Anthony Lewis, but his article, "Affluence and Survival" (Herald, April 16) is the limit. His statements on gasoline shortages in India and the bleeding cry for Americans to cut down their living standards (to the level of the Indians?) flies in the face of all logic. What raises crude oil prices? Certainly not Americans; and where does he mention the Arab and Iranian producers who raised the prices as being even partly at fault? Nowhere, that's where!

He states: "Does it matter to Asian peasants how we live and think in America? It matters to the point of life and death. Americans must begin to understand why."

Mr. Lewis evidently has never lived nor worked in developing countries. Certainly, it has, he has failed to see things as they are. All of India's \$3.2 billion debt for grain and foodstuffs owed to the United States was canceled this year—all our help in material goods, food, advice and assistance, what about that, Mr. Lewis? (Not one mention of it in the whole article!). India's petroleum problems, like so many of its problems, stem from a chaotic mishmash of corruption, greed, politics and mismanagement. The waste is horrendous—the country after all the years of independence is no better off than in colonial times. Whose fault is that, Mr. Lewis?

W.S. MORSE

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Lesson of Brandt

Who would have believed it? That West Germany in person of Willy Brandt would make a much needed lesson in dignity and integrity to the President of the United States?

A. VAN RAFFAEL

Paris.

A U.S. Slogan

The American slogan in difficult times should be: "For or wrong—My President."

FRANZ BUTTE

Vienna.

Renata Tebaldi Returns To Milan After 14 Years

By William Weaver

MILAN, May 15 (UPI)—In 1960, Renata Tebaldi sang some performances of Giuseppe Verdi's "Aida" at La Scala, then she went back to her American career, and since then she has been, musically speaking, a stranger in her native land.

Last night she was back, after 14 years, not at La Scala, but at its smaller hall, the Piccola Scala, whose 500 or so seats had been sold out for weeks before her appearance. The occasion was billed as a concert, but it was more of a festa, a homecoming, a celebration of a national heroine. From the first numbers, there were interjected cries of "Renata, you're still great!" and "Come home, this is your Milan!" The enthusiasm was infectious, but not, terribly, musical. Fans twice interrupted Verdi's "Aida" with shouts of "Tebaldi!" and "Tebaldi!"

At the end of the recital, some of the young men in the audience managed to leap on to the stage, embracing and kissing the pleased but bewildered diva. It was one of those recitals where the applause and the encores last as long as the program and the throwing of flowers assumes as much importance as the placing of notes.

Not that some of Miss Tebaldi's notes were not placed well. The first part of the evening—classical songs by Scarlatti, Pergolesi, Gluck—was correct, but tepid. The pieces were sung without style and, almost, without voice. With the songs by Rossini, Verdi and Bellini, the singer began to warm up; but when she reached her finest point—after the unfortunate Beethoven set in the aria "Voi lo sapete" from "Cavalleria Rusticana"—a press of Tebaldi was so great that she could not sing. She then sang "Madon" and Mascagni's "Lodoletta." She is also an opera



Renata Tebaldi, who sang Wednesday in Milan.

singer who knows her present limitations. Cries from the audience for more Verdi went unheard. Instead we got some fifth-rate, turn-of-the-century salon songs by Emma Puccini and the classic Neapolitan song (so dear to the late Beniamino Gigli) "Non Ti Scorderò di Me."

Miss Tebaldi's accompanist Martin Katz was nimble and accurate, and no doubt he was following the singer's tempo. If so, he should have tried to persuade her to take the splendid Verdi song "In Solitaria Stanza" more slowly. Rushed, it lost much of its effect. But, after all, this was not a night for critics: It was a night for admirers, who were out in vociferous, loving force.

Last Homage to Mistinguett, French Music-Hall Queen

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN, May 16 (UPI)—The French music-hall queen who tottered around the stage in a corset, a long skirt, and a high collar, and who was called "the last of her kind," died yesterday at the age of 84. She was a legend, a grandmotherly figure, a woman who had been a star for 50 years.

Her death was announced by her son, Jean Mistinguett, who said she had died peacefully in her sleep. She was born in Paris and had been a star in the French music-hall since the 1920s.

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Mistinguett as she appeared at the height of her career.

Model shows off Mistinguett costume at Paris sale.



The sale total was between 80,000 and 100,000 francs. An Art Deco diamond and aquamarine brooch went for 80,000 francs, the Cartier cigarette case brought 3,500 francs, the crepe de chine sheets embroidered with a profile of Mistinguett, went for 550 francs, the belt designed by Pollet (whom Mistinguett housed in his later, poor days) made 350 francs and the pink feather head-dress sold for 130 francs.

But nostalgia aside, the sale was an insight into Mistinguett's personality. Born Jeanne Bourgeois, she was as bourgeois as

they come. Although she lived in a tacky world of fake rubies and sequined gloves, clad in nothing but black silk stockings and high heels, she had impeccable taste when it came to her lingerie and house linen.

"Yes, she was a very tidy, demanding housewife," Mrs. da Silva said, explaining, in passing, that her late husband, Mistinguett's son Leopold, was a diplomat and named after his grandfather, Leopold, king of the Belgians.

Mistinguett must have had quite a staff, too. A woman who

N. Y. Entertainment: 'Idiot's Delight' Revived

YORK, May 16 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critic Bosley Crowther described the 1936 play, "Idiot's Delight," which is being revived by the Theatre Arts Company at the Van Theatre. Howard Thompson, who directed the play, said it was a "great success."

Philip Nolan, as an "elegant knockout," "Mr. Sherwood's remarkably propitious anti-war sermon seems as moving, sad and funny as ever, as a cluster of international transients confront one another in the lounge of a hotel in the Italian Alps, anxiously peering out at a rumbling military airfield and, even more anxiously, beyond it," Thompson says. The actors, including James Gars,

Nina Wilcox, Jeff De Munu and Frank P. Ryan, are also praised. "Camille," at the Evergreen Theater, is "an evening with a welcome difference," says Clive Barnes. Charles Ludlum describes his work as a "tearjerker," says Barnes, "and in a strange way it is oddly touching. It is also one of the most hilarious and unbuttoned camp evenings in New York. Ludlum says his play is 'freely adapted from 'La Dame aux Camélias,' but it has also had a certain help from Verdi's opera and Garbo's movie." Ludlum plays Camille. This is "no ordinary drag act played for laughs." He is "a completely convincing Camille." The performers of the Ridiculous Theatrical Company, including Jack Mallory, Bill Vebr and John D. Brockmeyer, "have a totally homogeneous style, and a way of looking at the theater which is both affectionate and mocking. It is very good bad acting."

PARIS—Jazz Festival in the western suburb of Jouy-en-Josas at the 1200. May 17, the George Arnsdorf Trio and the Michel Portal Unit, and on May 18, The Kenny Clarke Trio, Bill Coleman and the Cocoro Steel Band. All performances start at 9 p.m. Taps and Traps, dancer Jimmy Slyde and drummer Michael Silva, are appearing every night in the new Jho Archer show at the Carré Thénier. Theatre Silvia Mouton, at 9 p.m., and every Tuesday and Thursday evening they are at the Chevalier du Temple, along with guitarist Mickey Baker, Bakida Carroll and Oliver Lake will give a jazz concert at the Pavillon International d'Accueil, 30 Rue Cabanis, on May 17 at 9 p.m. The Sabro Sabro Quartet will give a concert at the Théâtre Gai Montparnasse on May 18 at 8:30 p.m.

LONDON—Elton John will give a concert at the Royal Festival Hall on May 18 at 8 p.m. Breton folk singer Alan Stivell will be at the Theatre Royal-Drury Lane on May 19 at 8 p.m. Sweeney Span appears at the Royal Albert Hall on May 20 and 21 at 7:30 p.m. The Settlers will give a concert at Wigmore Hall on May 21 at 7:30 p.m., and Frankie Vaughan is headlining the Palladium.

AMSTERDAM—French singer Georges Moustaki will give a concert at the Carré on May 18 at midnight, and Lou Reed and his band are at the Concertgebouw the next night at 9 p.m.

MUNICH—The Humphries Singers are at the Olympiahalle on May 17 at 8:30 p.m. Emerson, Lake and Palmer will be at the same place on May 18 at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—Edison Way will appear at the Sankkasten on May 19 at 8 p.m. Rooster, Sykes will be at the same hall on May 22, also at 8 p.m.

ROME—The Steve Lacy Sextet will be at the Music Inn for one week starting May 20.

The Golden Gate Quartet is in Madrid and will be appearing on Spanish television May 18 and 19.

This week's top singles records are in the United States: "Dancing Machine" by the Jackson 5; and in Britain: "Waterloo" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

364 1974

6 FINGER

WINE, DINNERS, SUPPERS, 7-11 p.m.

JAZZ-DINNERS

100 de la Bastille, ARC 57.82

Closed on Sundays

RASPOUTINE

RESTAURANT CABBARET RUSSSE

100 de la Bastille, ARC 57.82

2 GRANDS ORCHESTRES

50 ARTISTES et MUSICIENS

100 de la Bastille, ARC 57.82

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RUSSIAN CABARET

Sheherazade

attractions - danse

LE MEILLEUR ORCHESTRE Tzigane

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Austria Quits Float; Dollar Sags

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Foreign exchange markets were in a state of confusion today as the announcement that Austria had broken the schilling's ties with the joint float.

The move sparked rumors that the schilling would also go its own way and that the long-expected revaluation of the mark would become a reality.

Official denials were issued in West Germany and Scandinavia, the dollar had advanced sharply in the past few days and the central bank had agreed to intervene to support the rate.

The Austrian National Bank said it was abandoning its voluntary policy of the schilling within the limits of the joint float of a recent large inflow of dollars.

The central bank had to absorb about \$140 million in the past four days to keep the schilling within its limits, a spokesman said.

The Austrian bank would let its foreign exchange at an extraordinary meeting tomorrow. The bank said it drew from the foreign exchange market today because of a decision to withdraw from

the joint float.

The move would pay for the gold with special drawing rights (SDRs) and then sell it slowly in the free market, using the proceeds to buy bonds from international development agencies.

The plan is designed to meet U.S. aims as well as those of developing countries while still allowing central banks such as the Bank of Italy to benefit from the gold holdings, now officially valued at about one-fourth of their market price.

"I have the feeling," Mr. Ossola said, "that the Americans are more inclined toward this solution (to the gold problem) than other solutions." In Washington earlier this week Treasury Secretary William Simon discussed EEC gold views with Dutch Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg, but there was no agreement between them.

Mr. Ossola said this idea does not provide a buyer of last resort for a selling central bank cannot find an official customer. The Italian plan, he said, makes the IMF a buyer of last resort. It also meets U.S. aims of diminishing gold's role in the international

monies on renewal of bauxite contracts.

Monies involved in the talks between the U.S. and the Aluminum Co. of America, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical, Anaconda, and the U.S. and Canadian Aluminum Co. of Canada.

A press conference in Montreal today, Alcan released a statement on behalf of the six companies operating in Jamaica. At present price of 31.5 U.S. a pound of aluminum ingot, statement said, the Jamaican would amount to about \$11 per ton of bauxite mined.

The companies had said the concerns had during the negotiations more than triple tax and payments to the Jamaican government for the bauxite mined in the Caribbean country, but Jamaicans rejected the offer.

The effect of the tax, Alcan said the move would increase its costs by \$10 million to \$12 million while the added cost at million, while in Montreal said its charges would rise \$1 million this year from \$7 million in recent years. Kaiser expects added costs total \$10 million.

Advocates for the companies some of the concerns plan to international arbitration in New York, they said issue will be put before the national center for the settlement of investment disputes, under the auspices of the I Bank.

K. Group Fails Meet Charges

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—A group, a privately owned firm, has been accused of efforts to raise \$8.5 million to meet interest on quarterly borrowings and due to other creditors, a spokesman said today.

The Bank of England only got promises of \$5.5 million in additional financing in 19 banks that are among editors. He said it was not what action the Bank of England would take.

number of U.K. property prices have been facing a liquidity problems recently as of a slump in sales with high interest charges there are fears that in the tight credit conditions any default by Lyon could cause

prices rise

STERDAM, May 16 (Reuters)—The Dutch wholesale price rose to 229 in February 1974 in January (1968) the Dutch Central Statistics said today.

Other Europeans Hold to Accord

The float was seen as part of government efforts to stem inflationary pressures which have been fueled by the rising prices of imported commodities.

Foreign exchange dealers said they thought it was possible that the schilling would be effectively revalued when trading resumed by up to 3 percent—a move which would in effect lower the price of imports by the same amount.

In Frankfurt, the Finance Ministry's news agency said that the West German government has no intention of leaving the European joint float. It knows of no intentions of this kind on the part of the other partners.

Similar disclaimers were issued in Copenhagen and Oslo.

However, adding to the confusion was the call by a prominent German banker for an independent float of the mark.

Ludwig Poulain, chairman of the Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, made the call at the bank's annual meeting in Düsseldorf. He said that Europe must accept the failure of the attempt to create a currency union.

The dollar dropped in hectic trading in Frankfurt. After opening sharply higher, the dollar climbed to 2.50 DM but as the rumors spread it fell, closing at 2.445 DM, below yesterday's quote of 2.452.

After trading over 2.5 Swiss francs, the dollar declined to 2.505—maintaining a gain over yesterday's close of 2.485 francs.

The dollar gained in Paris, rising to 4.858 francs from yesterday's 4.843, reflecting uncertainties about the outcome of Sunday's presidential election, bankers said.

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Italy Urges IMF to Buy Gold

At Market Rates From Banks

By Robert Prinsky

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Italy is proposing that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) buy gold at a market-related price from central banks that want to sell it.

Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, said today.

The IMF would pay for the gold with special drawing rights (SDRs) and then sell it slowly in the free market, using the proceeds to buy bonds from international development agencies.

The plan is designed to meet U.S. aims as well as those of developing countries while still allowing central banks such as the Bank of Italy to benefit from the gold holdings, now officially valued at about one-fourth of their market price.

"I have the feeling," Mr. Ossola said, "that the Americans are more inclined toward this solution (to the gold problem) than other solutions." In Washington earlier this week Treasury Secretary William Simon discussed EEC gold views with Dutch Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg, but there was no agreement between them.

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Aliens Boost Investment

Plans in U.S.

Japanese Companies Head List in Quarter

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Fifty-seven foreign firms announced plans during the first quarter to invest more than \$340 million in manufacturing facilities in the United States, an independent study reported today.

That represents an increase from the last nine months, when foreign plans for direct ownership of U.S. manufacturing plants averaged 40 announcements per quarter, the study says.

Japanese firms, which announced plans for 14 new investments in U.S. plants, led the list in numbers. Japan was followed by West Germany, with nine new investments planned here, and Canada and Britain with eight planned apiece.

Most of the investments will be in chemical, machinery, electrical equipment and textile plants, the report says.

The study of direct foreign ownership of U.S. manufacturing assets is put together by the Conference Board, a nonprofit organization for the study of business and economic conditions in the United States. The study includes acquisitions of existing plants as well as plans for new construction.

None of the investments in the first quarter came from the Arab states, the Conference Board reported.

"There's lots of rumored Arab money in real estate, hotels, resorts and securities here, but they're not investing in manufacturing facilities in the United States," says David Bauer, director of the project.

Mr. Bauer says most of the foreign investment in manufacturing comes from countries that have major markets for their products in the United States.

quarter, while domestic group sales in the period rose 23 percent and sales of foreign subsidiaries rose 15 percent.

Mr. Spiller said he could not say what earnings were in the first quarter and declined to forecast the year's results.

Ciba-Geigy Net Higher

BASEL, May 16 (Reuters)—Ciba-Geigy's net profits totaled 112.9 million Swiss francs (about \$89 million) last year, up from 102.1 million in 1972.

Reporting this today, the pharmaceuticals and chemicals concern said group sales rose to 8,154 million francs from 8,064 million francs.

Ciba-Geigy group sales in the first quarter rose 23 percent measured in local currencies, and 15 percent measured in Swiss francs, finance director Hans Peter Schaefer reported.

Executive board chairman Louis von Planta said the outlook for 1974 is generally optimistic, but the first-quarter's results should not necessarily be taken as applying to the whole year.

Landesbank Profits Up

DÜSSELDORF, May 16 (Reuters)—Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale suffered foreign exchange losses of 270 million DM in 1973, chairman Ludwig Poulain said today.

The bank has covered the entire loss from undisclosed reserves and the "currency adventure" is over, placing no further burden on reserves in future years, he told the annual press conference.

Apart from its currency dealings, the bank made a completely satisfactory operating profit last year and paid 76 million DM into open reserves, he said.

As far as trends this year can be read, profitability should be satisfactory, deputy chairman Johannes Voellinger said. Currency operations are now making a profit, a bank spokesman said after the press conference.

Net profit last year rose to 107.4 million DM from 104.4 million DM in 1972, while business volume rose to 56.4 billion DM from 49.2 billion DM.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Liquifin Bid for Ronson Fails

Ronson Corp. has won its year-long battle to shove off an attempt by Liquifin to gain control of the company through a tender offer. The final amount of stock tendered by Ronson holders was 1,802,961, or 38 percent of Ronson's 4.7 million shares outstanding. This was far short of the 2,268,000 shares Liquifin needed to gain 51 percent of Ronson's stock. Liquifin, a subsidiary of Ligugas, an Italian industrial concern, originally made an offer last May of \$3.50 a share for 2.2 million Ronson shares. It revised its offer at \$8.18 a share and extended the offer to 2,268,000 after Ronson declared a 4 percent stock dividend payable last Feb. 15 and a cash dividend of six cents a share payable last Jan. 24. Liquifin describes the result of its tender offer as "very successful." The company notes it is now the major shareholder of Ronson.

New York State Aids Con Ed

The New York State legislature has approved a \$800-million plan to aid financially troubled Consolidated Edison Co. The plan provides for the State Power Authority to buy two Con Ed generating plants now under construction. That would provide about \$300 million to help the utility over what its officials have described as a desperate cash crisis that threatened to render the company insolvent. It also would relieve the company of the need to raise \$300 million in capital needed to complete the plants.

Combustion Engineering in Suit

A Combustion Engineering (CE) shareholder has filed a class-action suit seeking unspecified

damages from the company, the New York Stock Exchange, Walter Scott & Co.—specialists in CE stock—and auditors Arthur Andersen & Co. Donald Bowman, who says he is an owner of CE shares, charges that CE and 21 officers and directors violated disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act and engaged in insider trading that enabled them to sell stock at exorbitant prices. The complaint alleges that the terms and conditions of many of CE contracts for the construction of nuclear and power plants were falsely represented, especially terms relating to allegedly liberal warranties and cancellation privileges for CE customers. The company has already vigorously defended the contract terms. Mr. Bowman also alleges that the Big Board and Wagner Scott tried to maintain an orderly market in CE shares while the accountants were charged with investigating the filing of false and misleading financial and other statements to the SEC.

Foreign Share of French Auto Marts

Foreign penetration of the French auto market in March declined to 16.53 percent from 18.28 percent in February and 18.11 percent in March 1973. Overall registration of new passenger and commercial vehicles in March totaled 149,000 units, up from 147,885 in February, but down sharply from 187,179 a year earlier. Overall registrations during the first quarter totaled 426,949 units, down from 463,502 in the like 1973 period. Foreign models accounted for 17.62 percent compared with 17.55 percent a year earlier. Fiat models headed the list of new foreign registrations in the first quarter, followed by Ford and Volkswagen.

In U.S. Commercial Paper Market

Risky Loan Practices Stir Controversy

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—

Some experts are contending that certain legally murky and possibly risky practices are creeping into the U.S. commercial paper market.

Such practices could shake investors' confidence in these short-term debts at a time when confidence in the financial system is low, leaving cash-hungry companies groping for funds.

And a debate—it has happened before—could disrupt the Federal Reserve Board's intention to keep the nation's money supply within bounds.

At issue are two practices. One is the sale of commercial paper to finance long-term projects. Securities law exempts this debt from regulation, providing it matures in less than 270 days and the proceeds are used to finance "current transactions" generating the cash used to redeem the paper.

An example might be the sale of such paper by a company that extends credit to its customers, to raise cash that the credit sales delay.

But Russell Fraser, vice-president of Standard & Poor's, one of the leading corporate credit-rating agencies, estimates that "only a third to a half" of the \$46 billion of commercial paper now outstanding is of the self-liquidating variety.

The second controversial practice is the marketing of commercial paper backed by a "standby letter of credit" from a bank, in effect substituting the bank's credit rating for that of the issuing corporation, often a small, little-known concern.

It has become almost common-

place for a commercial-paper dealer to form a "dummy" corporation whose sole purpose is to buy and hold equipment for lease to a big corporate client. The dummy corporation sells bank-backed commercial paper to finance the purchase of the equipment and then leases it to the corporate client.

The "dummy's" sole source of income is often its lease rentals. "The great danger inherent in such a scheme," warns Robert Holland, a Fed governor, "is that in a period of tight monetary policy, one such dummy issuer of commercial paper wouldn't be able to meet its maturities. A chain reaction might ensue, leading to the inability of a stable number" of the paper issuers to refinance the debts coming due by the sale of new ones.

That could trigger calls for banks to make good their credit commitments at a time when banks, too, would be overextended. "At that point," Mr. Holland says, the Fed "could be impelled to supply reserve funds itself to counter the threat of a partial collapse of the commercial paper market."

Something like that happened in 1970, when Penn Central Transportation ran out of cash and defaulted on its commercial paper. To offset the sudden rupture of confidence and meet corporate cash needs, the Fed pumped billions of dollars into the banking system over a period of weeks, increasing the nation's money supply a good deal more than policy-makers otherwise thought desirable.

Many wary investors these days are taking no chances and are avoiding "guaranteed" notes of troubled concerns, such as real-estate investment trusts.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., the largest dealer in commercial paper, recently stopped selling bank-backed notes issued by NC Fuel Inc., a single-purpose leasing company formed to finance nuclear fuel cores for Consolidated Edison.

A Goldman, Sachs official explains that sales of the notes dropped off when Con Ed's financial difficulties became apparent.

The Fed and other banking agencies have become concerned enough to propose some changes in federal rules to prevent abuses in standby letters of credit of all kinds, including those backing commercial paper.

New proposals, for example, would subject them to the same limitations that now govern the amount of outright loans a bank can make to a single borrower. And banks would have to report their standby letters of credit to regulatory agencies.

One line of criticism holds that standby letters of credit backing commercial paper are illegal even now, and could promote a rash of suits against banks on the ground that the letters are not specifically authorized by national banking law.

An SEC insider says that staffers are taking an informal look at the commercial paper market but no official investigation is planned yet. "We're studying the need to study," he says.

Dow Average Hit by Move

In Jamaica

Aluminum Stocks Sink On Tax Increase Plan

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The Dow Jones industrial average fell sharply today, weighed down partly by a steep loss in the price of aluminum.

The industrial index sank 10.72 to 335.34. Trading was relatively slow with volume totaling 12.09 million shares compared with 11.24 million yesterday.

Alcoa, one of the 30 Dow Jones industrials, sank 5 3/4 to 45. In other aluminum stocks, Kaiser Aluminum was off 2 3/4 at 18 3/4, Alcan lost 3 7/8 to 29 3/4 and Reynolds Metals was off 1 7/8 at 20 1/8.

The breakdown of bauxite mining contract negotiations with Jamaica and its plan to seek higher taxes and royalties sparked the declines.

Consolidated Edison climbed 1 to 5 in active trading after the company won state approval of an \$800-million aid plan.

Walter Heller fell 2 1/8 to 30 1/2. Some analysts reportedly are raising questions about the stock's vulnerability in the current interest-rate squeeze.

Pennzoil, one of the most active issues on the Big Board, lost 1/2 at 20 3/8. The issue fell 2 3/4 yesterday following reports that the government is investigating the recent spin-off by Pennzoil of its subsidiary, United Gas Pipeline.

Eastman Kodak advanced 1/2 to 105 5/8 after the company raised its dividend to 39 cents from 32 cents for the quarter. American Ship Building fell 1 7/8 to 10. Late yesterday the company announced sharply lower March quarter net.

Amex Prices Ease

Prices on the American Stock Exchange slipped as the index lost 8.78 to 83.77.

Imperial Oil class "A" was most active, closing down 7/8 to 28 1/2. The company said it is raising wholesale prices for its principal products.

Also active were Phoenix Steel, up 3/4 at 42 1/2; Marinette Mining class "B", down 1/8 at 4 5/8, and Champion Home Builders, unchanged at 4 1/4.

Combustion Equipment Associates closed up 1 5/8 to 17. The company said it has been selected by Connecticut to build a \$35 million solid waste recovery facility.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$299 million in the week ended May 8, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was \$1,829 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO., LTD. (TOSHIBA)

established in Kawasaki City, Japan

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International Currency Rates

May 16, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	C	DM	FF	£	Gl.	Sc.	Swiss	Den.	Nor.
Amsterdam	2.8100	5.2000	10.4200	36.1000	41.0000	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.8100	5.2000	10.4200	36.1000	41.0000	—	—	—	—	—
London	2.8100	5.2000	10.4200	36.1000	41.0000	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	2.8100	5.2000	10.4200	36.1000	41.0000	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.8100	5.2000	10.4200	36.1000	41.0000	—	—	—	—	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish kroner, 5.466; Swedish krona, 4.75; Norwegian kroner, 4.75; Icelandic krona, 4.75; Finnish markka, 4.75; Japanese yen, 360; Australian dollar, 1.48; New Zealand dollar, 1.48; Hong Kong dollar, 7.8; Singapore dollar, 7.8; Taiwan dollar, 36.4; South Korean won, 200; Thai baht, 50; Philippine peso, 48.5; Indonesian rupiah, 1,000; Malaysian ringgit, 2.36; Brunei dollar, 1.00; Singapore dollar, 7.8; Hong Kong dollar, 7.8; Taiwan dollar, 36.4; South Korean won, 200; Thai baht, 50; Philippine peso, 48.5; Indonesian rupiah, 1,000; Malaysian ringgit, 2.36; Brunei dollar, 1.00.

(*) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 16, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+

Total sales 1,922,328 shares.

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+

Total sales 1,922,328 shares.

Euro Is Worth...

May 16, 1974

Exchange rate of the Euro was today:

DM 3.36363, Franc 6.55958, Lira 20.36067, Pound 0.79363, Dollar 1.93627, Swiss 2.00.

Thursday's

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGH—

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Closing prices on May 16, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.10	+

Total sales 1,922,328 shares.

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BASF Overseer N.V.

Curaçao,
Netherlands Antilles

Warrants issued with the 6% US-Dollar Bonds due 1980

Adjustment of the Option Price

BASF Aktiengesellschaft has exercised the authorization of its shareholders' meeting of June 20, 1973 for the issue of bonds with warrants to be offered to its shareholders. The option price will therefore be reduced according to the formula explained in Article 7 of the Conditions of Warrants. As a consequence, the option price for each ordinary share (nominal amount DM 50) to be purchased by exercise of warrants shall be reduced to

DM 209.08

effective May 14, 1974.

For the first time, the ordinary shares will be quoted "ex Bezugsrecht" ("ex rights") on the aforementioned date. From this date on ordinary shares can be purchased by exercise of warrants only "ex rights".

In addition, at the company's annual meeting, taking place on July 2, 1974, the shareholders will be asked to adopt a resolution for a capital increase from the company's reserves in the relation 20:1. If the announced capital increase is resolved by the shareholders' meeting, holders of the warrants of our 6% US-Dollar Bonds are entitled to receive 1.05 ordinary shares in the nominal amount of DM 50 each instead of 1 ordinary share at the option price of DM 209.08.

Willemstad, Curaçao, May 1974

The Managing Directors

BASF

Japanese Agency Sees Price Rise After Wage Gains

TOKYO, May 15 (AP)—

The Economic Planning Agency said today it tentatively has determined that the estimated 32 percent average wage increase granted in Japan this spring will result in a 6.9 percent increase in the country's average producer price level.

The agency, in a provisional report also said wholesale prices will rise 0.5 percent and consumer prices 0.5 percent as a result of the wage gains.

In contrast, economists associated with the labor movement contend that the spring wage settlements will boost the country's price level by less than 5 percent.

The agency sees producer costs rising 1.5 percent in the mining sector, 1.5 percent in the services sector and 1.5 percent in the 17th-point industry.

Meanwhile, the ministry of Labor said industry will suffer a 1.3 percent increase in labor costs as a result of the 32 percent average wage hike granted this spring. The difference was attributed to expectations of a lower rate of increase for bonuses and a sharp reduction in overtime work.

The ministry also released a tentative analysis of the whole-sale price trend for the five months ended in February, showing that in that period prices rose 2.6 percent, only 1.6 percentage points of the gain could be accounted for by actual cost increases. The remainder apparently stemmed from excessive price markups, the ministry said.

Tokyo Exchange

May 16, 1974

	Price	Chg.
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+
Asahi Glass	270	+

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European Gold Markets

May 16, 1974

	Price	Chg.
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+
London	164.25	+

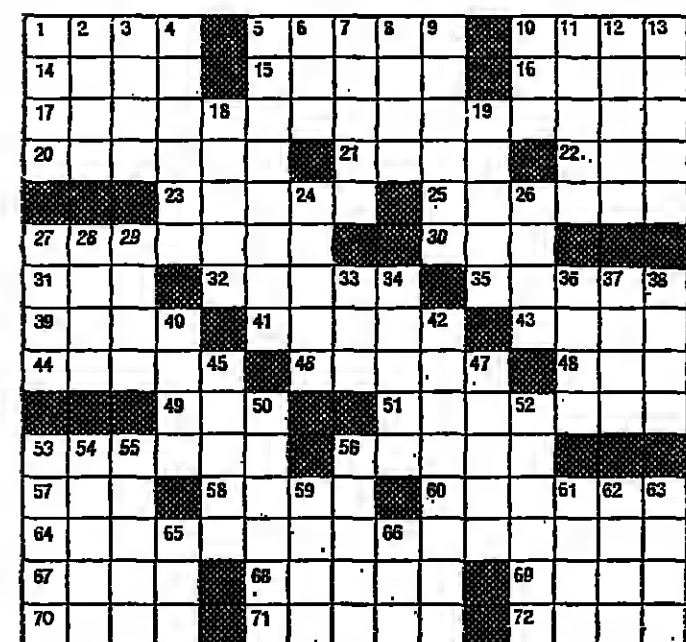
London

London

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Kind of fly
 - Canadian resort
 - Try out
 - Experts
 - Well-suited
 - S.A. empire
 - Advice for Donald Duck
 - Require
 - Ruler
 - de la Paix
 - Corners
 - Big cats
 - Turns thumbs down
 - Quentin
 - Kind of metal: Sp.
 - Ergo
 - Uses a dipper
 - Signs
 - Loved ones
 - Legal order
 - Cousins of the onion
 - Words in telegrams
 - Early English moosey
 - Call — day
 - Beauty of fairy tale, e.g.
- DOWN**
- Even odds
 - Chars
 - Likely
 - Caper
 - Mahogany
 - Advice to one easily unburned
 - Historical periods
 - Land
 - Preposition
 - Dead Sea contents
 - Ancient chariot
 - Russian agency
 - Cover a bet, in dice
 - Image
 - Torn
 - Plantation
 - Assigned quarters to
 - Commotion
 - Elves
 - Rafis
 - French rifle range
 - nouns
 - Use a soap pad
 - Makes a record
 - Canoe material
 - Wild sheep of Asia
 - Anglo-Saxon harvesters
 - Nibble
 - Make muddy
 - White-tailed single
 - Wiseacre
 - Manx or Persian
 - Uneven
 - Small amount
 - Shannon's land
 - Super-athlete
 - Runners of a sort
 - Made a bad dive
 - Room for books
 - Caravanary
 - Parsley oleoresin
 - de corps
 - Captures
 - Aria setting
 - Take a base
 - Short-billed rails
 - Club charges
 - Volcano
 - Considerable amount
 - Son of Seth
 - Signal for silence
 - Direction: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	11	62	Fair	MADRID	22	74	Fair
ALASKA	12	65	Cloudy	MILAN	18	64	Cloudy
ARIZONA	23	70	Cloudy	MONTREAL	12	54	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	24	72	Fair	MOSCOW	22	54	Overcast
CALIFORNIA	25	74	Fair	MUNICH	24	57	Fair
CANADA	26	76	Fair	NEW YORK	25	54	Sunny
CHICAGO	27	78	Fair	NICE	28	63	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	28	80	Cloudy	OSLO	21	70	Fair
CLEVELAND	29	82	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Fair
COLUMBIA	30	84	Cloudy	PRAGUE	24	75	Fair
COSTA MESA	31	86	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Fair
DALLAS	32	88	Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	27	81	Overcast
DENVER	33	90	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	28	82	Cloudy
DETROIT	34	92	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	84	Overcast
HOUSTON	35	94	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	Overcast
KANSAS	36	96	Cloudy	ZURICH	31	88	Sunny
LAS VEGAS	37	98	Cloudy				
LONDON	38	100	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	39	102	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings:
at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.

U.S. Canada

Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 7:00 GMT; others at 12:00 GMT.

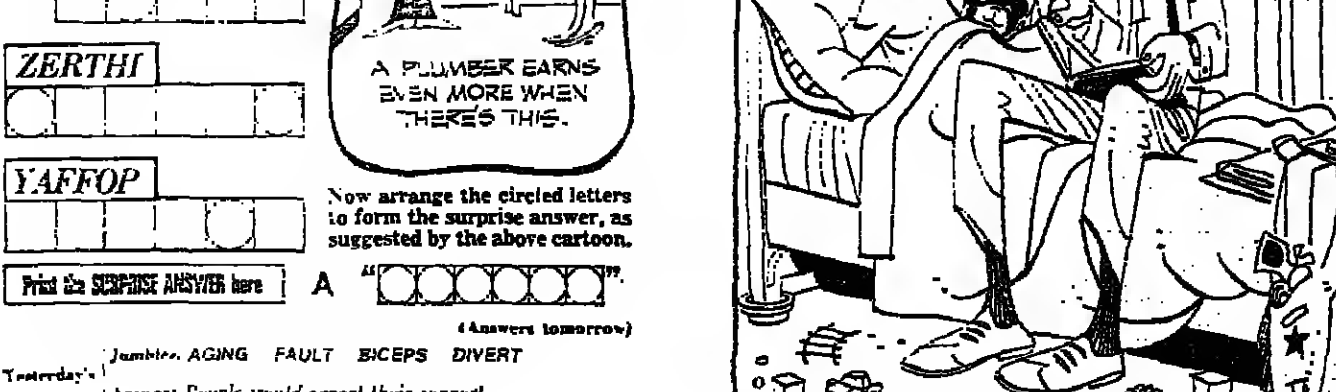
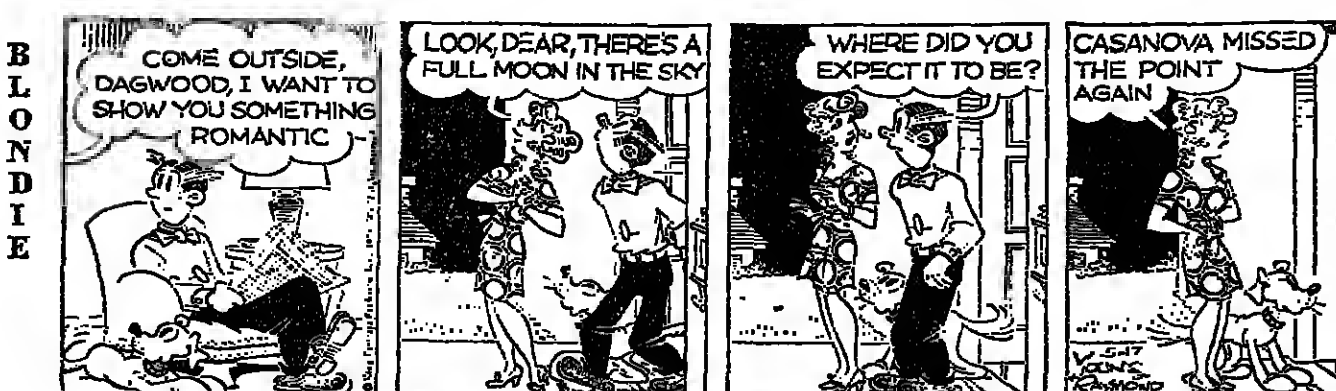
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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May 16, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(1) Alexander Fund, Inc.	\$1.43	(1) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(2) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(2) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(3) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(3) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(4) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(4) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(5) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(5) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(6) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(6) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(7) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(7) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(8) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(8) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(9) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(9) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(10) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(10) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(11) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(11) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(12) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(12) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(13) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(13) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(14) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(14) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(15) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(15) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(16) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(16) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(17) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(17) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(18) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(18) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(19) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(19) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(20) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(20) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(21) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(21) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(22) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(22) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(23) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(23) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(24) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(24) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(25) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(25) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(26) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(26) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(27) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(27) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(28) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(28) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(29) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(29) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(30) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(30) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(31) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(31) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(32) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(32) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(33) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(33) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(34) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(34) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(35) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(35) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(36) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(36) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(37) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(37) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(38) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(38) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(39) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(39) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(40) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(40) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(41) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(41) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(42) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(42) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(43) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(43) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(44) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(44) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(45) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(45) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(46) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(46) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(47) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(47) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(48) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(48) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(49) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(49) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(50) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(50) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(51) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(51) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(52) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(52) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(53) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(53) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(54) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(54) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(55) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(55) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(56) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(56) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(57) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(57) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(58) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(58) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(59) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(59) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(60) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(60) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(61) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(61) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(62) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(62) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(63) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(63) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(64) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(64) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(65) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(65) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(66) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(66) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(67) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(67) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(68) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(68) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(69) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(69) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(70) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(70) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(71) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(71) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11
(72) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$1.43	(72) Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.11



BOOKS

FLO

A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted

By Laura Wood Roper. Johns Hopkins University Press. 555 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Paul Goldberger

NOTHING in Frederick Law Olmsted's record—a farmer who had not made his farms pay, a writer who had made nothing but his reputation, a publisher who had gone bankrupt—suggested his qualifications for conceiving the design for New York's Central Park. Laura Wood Roper tells us in her superb "FLO: A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted." But Olmsted not only conceived the design (in partnership with the architect Calvert Vaux), he also skillfully maneuvered it through years of political obstacles to assure that it would be executed intact. And then through it he laid the groundwork for the modern profession of landscape architecture.

Central Park and Olmsted's numerous subsequent works of park design succeeded brilliantly in spite of their creator's lack of an orthodox background in landscape architecture. Mrs. Roper makes a persuasive case for attributing much of the parks' success to Olmsted's "basic outlook." He was a profoundly democratic man, who combined humanitarianism with a mind that was sharp, eager to learn and unencumbered by ideology.

Olmsted's deepest interests were not aesthetic, but humane. He saw his parks as people's estates, places in which the masses could relax and free themselves from the pressures of the city. He rigidly disciplined himself to learn the technical aspects of landscape design, but it was always the democratic impulse that motivated him.

What "FLO" is, then, is an exploration of one of the 19th century's finer (and, not recently less appreciated) minds. It is only incidentally a book about landscape architecture, yet in its discussions of the philosophical basis for both Central Park and Olmsted's later works it is a book no student of parks can afford to be without.

Olmsted was born in 1822 in Hartford, Conn. His early years were restless: He left school, sailed to China, bought a farm on New York's Staten Island. His name first became known through a series of reports he did on a tour through the South for The New York Daily Times, which were eventually published in book form. Olmsted was vehemently opposed to slavery, yet his tone was free of the hysteria of many abolitionists and combined the intellectual toughness and human compassion that were to mark all of his investigations. Olmsted argued that slavery destroyed the incentives of blacks, and that it was the condition of bondage rather than any inherent qualities of black people that

made slaves often slow and responsible. In a parade of careers that suggest comparison only with Benjamin Franklin's, Olmsted's voluntary Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, a small publishing house, assisted in the founding of the magazine The Nation and to over management of a California gold mining property for years. It was at Mariposa, the California mine, that Olmsted made great progress on a book on the nature of American society that he intended as an answer to the writers of critical of America. The book, which was never finished, argued that the crudities of American society were the result of democracy itself but of it pioneer conditions that still prevailed in many areas. Olmsted argued that partisans of aristocratic societies were unable to understand the true nature of democracy, and went on to reveal as few others did at the time that much of America had been settled by members of the 3rd and 4th centuries. He maintained that the valid question to ask was not how far beneath gentlemen Americans were, but how far above peasants.

Putting Olmsted's work in landscape architecture into the perspective of his entire life is one of Mrs. Roper's central purposes and she accomplishes this with skill. Still, it is difficult not to return to Central Park, for there on those 840 acres, is the physical embodiment of the democratic ideal Olmsted stood for.

The design of the park brilliantly combines great public spaces such as the Mall, Bethesda Fountain and the Sheep Meadow with solitary areas like the Ramble and the almost infinite variety of walks, offering an enormous variety of spatial experience and permitting vast numbers of people to use the park for different purposes without getting in one another's way. And the linking of the transverse roads cutting through the park to permit traffic to pass through with minimum intrusion was unprecedented as advanced city planning.

Mrs. Roper reviews Olmsted's career with thoroughness and especially in the closing chapters, recounting his gentle old age, with dignity. Her discussion of his life is not critical, but neither is she so close to her subject as to be falsely adulatory. The tone is more reserved, rather than make obvious judgments Mrs. Roper has chosen to present the facts, which she weaves into a fascinating story. She can perhaps be faulted for not being quite as exhaustive in her descriptions of his designs, some of which are dealt with briefly, and none brought in the context of today. But even others have done that, and it need have been far more urgent for a work which would do with Olmsted as one of the 19th century's more fascinating designers. This Mrs. Roper has given us, with the clear intelligence and the grace that we Olmsted's own.

Paul Goldberger is The New York Times architectural critic.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscoe

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, May 16 (NYT)—Two great U.S. players seemed headed for the world pair championship title here tonight in the bridge Olympiad. Bob Hamman and Bob Wolff of Dallas, members of the Aces team that will be playing in the world team championship in Venice next week, led the field of 60 pairs into the final qualifying session.

The top five tonight were: (1) Hamman and Wolff, 3,181; (2) Italo Zanesi and Federico de Paulo of Italy, 3,127; (3) Lallo Burgay and Adriano Abate of Italy, 2,956; (4) Paul Chemla and Jean-Louis Stoppa of France, 2,945; (5) Allan Smiting and Peter Weichsel of New York, 2,914.

British stars Ridi Markus and Fritz Gordon are certain to regain the world women's pair title which they won 12 years ago in Cannes. They have established an unassailable lead with two sessions of play remaining, leaving a cluster of South African, U.S. and European pairs fighting for the runner-up position.

In the opening event yesterday, the diagrammed deal provoked many pairs to gamble. It was the final board for money and they felt an urge to try for a top score in the hope of qualifying.

Almost all the pairs bid a grand slam, but whereas 24 were satisfied to bid the laydown seven clubs, 5 gambled for the extra matchpoints by bidding seven no-trump. Thirty-five pairs rested pessimistically at the six-level.

In the diagrammed action North showed additional strength with his 10 of spades and South launched into Blackwood. When he found two aces and two kings opposite, he decided that there should be a play for 13 tricks in no-trump.

In seven no-trump there were 12 top tricks, and as it turned out the 13th was easy to solve. On the face of it South need a three-three diamond division or a lucky fall of the spade suit in two rounds. Both the diamond and the spades lay favorably, even if they had not, there would have been a squeeze chance.

If one defender had held adequately guarded spade queen with more than three diamonds, he could have squeezed. And a different ace would have been possible in absence of a heart lead. In diamond length in the West and the well-guarded spade queen in the East hand, a dovetail squeeze would have developed with the heart six untrump making the last trick unless a defender abandoned a vital suit.

The pairs who bid boldly seven no-trump received match points out of a pool 190, while those who rested safely in seven clubs were disappointed to receive only 80.

NORTH (D)
♠ A K 5 4
♥ Q 8 4 3
♦ A 4 3
♣ 10 9 8 2

EAST
♠ Q 7
♥ Q 8 4 3
♦ J 10 7 5
♣ 7 6 5

SOUTH
♠ J 6 3
♥ A K 6
♦ A 10
♣ K Q J 9 8

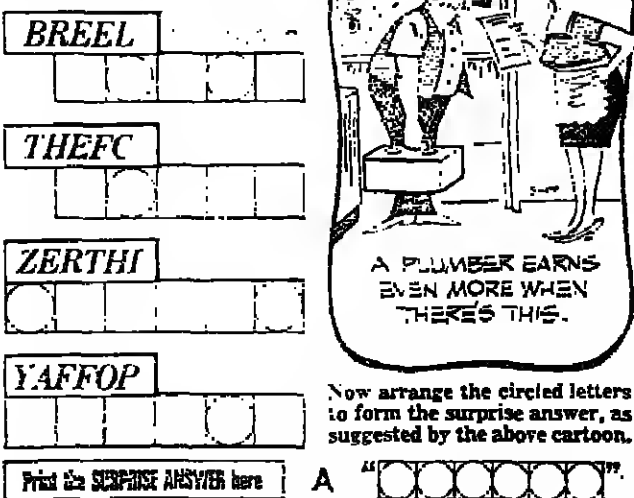
East and West were rubbered. The Midway:

North: ♠ East ♠ South ♠
1-♠ Pass 2-♠ Pass
3-♠ Pass 4-NT Pass
5-♠ Pass 6-NT Pass
7-NT Pass 7-NT Pass

West led the spade ten.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Answer: People would expect their support from public to source—LEGS

DENNIS THE MENACE



[illegible]

